

### **III. REMARKS**

Claims 1, 11, 20 and 25 have been amended. Claims 1 - 27 remain pending in the instant application.

Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10 and 25-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907).

Claim 1 recites an image transfer apparatus for transferring an image on a sheet medium. The apparatus is claimed having a frame with a reader connected to the frame for reading the image on the sheet medium with the image moving relative to the reader in a process direction when the reader reads the image. A positioning system is claimed connected to the frame for controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle relative to the process direction. As claimed, a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to the process direction at the predetermined skew angle.

Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) discloses an image reading apparatus having a paper supply mechanism, a paper transport mechanism and an image reading mechanism. A paper skew prevention means is disclosed having paper skew detection means for detecting a paper skew condition where if a paper skew condition is detected, the paper skew prevention means positively corrects to eliminate the skew condition (please see column 62, lines 61-67).

Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) discloses an apparatus having a conveyor and sensors 40, 40' that sense leading edge 44 of fed sheet 39 to determine the skew angle - a particular angular

orientation assumed where the leading edge is not perpendicular to the direction of conveyance (please see column 5, lines 10-15 and column 1, lines 18-20). The apparatus is disclosed having drive means that rotate sheet 39 to compensate for the skew angle (please see column 6, lines 1-10). As disclosed, sheet 39 is also simultaneously rotated a large angle of rotation so as to re-orient sheet 39 in a very different orientation, for example, landscape to portrait 90 degrees (please see column 6, lines 11-27).

No where in Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) alone or in combination with Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) is there a disclosure or suggestion of a positioning system for controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle relative to the process direction and where a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to the process direction when the sheet medium is at the predetermined skew angle as claimed in claim 1. Instead, Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) discloses a paper skew prevention means where if a paper skew condition is detected, the paper skew prevention means positively corrects to take out and eliminate the skew condition which is different than controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle relative to the process direction and where a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to the process direction at the predetermined skew angle as claimed in claim 1. Instead, Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) discloses an apparatus that senses leading edge 44 of sheet 39, determines whether an arbitrary skew angle exists, rotates sheet 39 to compensate for the skew angle (i.e. de-skew), and then simultaneously rotates a large angle of rotation so as to re-orient sheet 39 in a very different orientation, for example, landscape to portrait 90 degrees which

is different than controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle relative to the process direction and where a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to the process direction when the sheet medium is at the predetermined skew angle as claimed in claim 1. The apparatus disclosed in Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) compensates for an arbitrary skew angle while simultaneously rotating a different large angle of rotation for a very different orientation which is different than controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle relative to the process direction as claimed in claim 1. Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) fails to disclose placing the sheet medium so that the resultant position is a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle where the leading edge of the medium is not perpendicular to the process direction as required by claim 1. Instead, Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) corrects an arbitrary skew angle, alone or in combination with rotating through a different large angle of rotation for a very different orientation than the arbitrary skew - for example, landscape to portrait 90 degrees which is different than leaving the sheet medium in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle as required by claim 1. In Kalisiak the determined skew angle is added to the reorientation angle so that the resultant position is de-skewed (i.e. the leading edge is perpendicular to the process direction, see col. 6, lines 20-26, stating the document is rotated through some large angle plus the skew angle  $\alpha$ ). Here, Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) eliminates a skew condition and Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) also eliminates or corrects an arbitrary skew angle while simultaneously rotating a different large angle of rotation for a very different orientation than the arbitrary skew - for example, landscape to portrait 90 degrees whereas claim 1 requires controllably skewing

to a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle relative to the process direction. The features of claim 1 are neither disclosed nor suggested by either Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claim 1 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907).

Claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10 are all dependent upon claim 1. For the reasons set forth above relating to claim 1, the features of claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10 are neither disclosed or suggested by Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907).

Claim 25 recites an image transfer apparatus for transferring an image on a sheet medium. The apparatus is claimed having a frame and a reader connected to the frame for reading the image on the sheet medium. A positioning system is claimed connected to the frame for controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle. A detector is connected to the frame for detecting data, from the electronic data generated by the reader reading the image, that defines a feature in a final output image caused by dirt during reading of the image by the reader. As claimed, a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to a process direction of the reader at the predetermined skew angle.

No where in Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) alone or in combination with Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) is there a

disclosure or suggestion of a positioning system for controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle, a detector for detecting data that defines a feature in a final output image caused by dirt during reading of the image by the reader and where a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to a process direction of the reader at the predetermined skew angle as claimed in claim 25. Instead, Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) discloses a paper skew prevention means where if a paper skew condition is detected, the paper skew prevention means positively corrects to take out and eliminate the skew condition which is different than controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle and where a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to a process direction at the predetermined skew angle as claimed in claim 25. Instead, Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) discloses an apparatus that senses leading edge 44 of sheet 39, determines whether an arbitrary skew angle exists, rotates sheet 39 to compensate for the skew angle, and then simultaneously rotates a large angle of rotation so as to re-orient sheet 39 in a very different orientation, for example, landscape to portrait 90 degrees which is different than controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle and where a leading edge of the sheet medium is not perpendicular to a process direction at the predetermined skew angle as claimed in claim 25. The apparatus disclosed in Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) compensates for an arbitrary skew angle while simultaneously rotating a different large angle of rotation for a very different orientation which is different than controllably skewing the sheet medium so that the sheet medium is in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle as claimed in claim 25. Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) fails to disclose

leaving the sheet medium in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle as required by claim 25. Instead, Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) corrects an arbitrary skew angle while simultaneously rotating a different large angle of rotation for a very different orientation than the arbitrary skew - for example, landscape to portrait 90 degrees which is different than leaving the sheet medium in a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle as required by claim 25. Here, Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) eliminates a skew condition and Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) corrects an arbitrary skew angle while simultaneously rotating a different large angle of rotation for a very different orientation than the arbitrary skew - for example, landscape to portrait 90 degrees whereas claim 25 requires controllably skewing to a skewed position having a predetermined skew angle. The features of claim 25 are neither disclosed nor suggested by either Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claim 25 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907).

Claims 26-27 are all dependent upon claim 25. For the reasons set forth above relating to claim 25, the features of claims 26-27 are neither disclosed or suggested by Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claims 26-27 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Kalisiak (U.S. Patent 5,172,907).

Claims 5, 9 and 11-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935).

Claims 5 and 9 are all dependent upon claim 1. For the reasons set forth above relating to claim 1, the features of claims 5 and 9 are neither disclosed or suggested by Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claims 5 and 9 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935).

Claim 11 recites an image transfer apparatus dirt detection system for detecting dirt affecting image transfer quality. The system is claimed having a reader capable of reading the image disposed on a medium, the reader having a predetermined process direction for reading the image. A processor is claimed connected to the reader for receiving electronic data embodying the image read by the reader. A skew system is claimed connected to the reader for controllably skewing the image so that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined angle relative to the process direction from an initial orientation to a skewed orientation, the reader reading the image when the image is in the skewed orientation. As claimed, a leading edge of the medium is not perpendicular to the process direction at the predetermined angle.

Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) discloses an image reading apparatus having a paper supply mechanism, a paper transport mechanism and an image reading mechanism. A paper skew prevention means is disclosed having paper skew detection means for detecting a paper skew condition where if a paper skew condition is detected, the paper skew prevention means positively corrects to eliminate the skew condition.

Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) discloses a system and method for implementing the blanking of an image of a skewed original document allowing and edge at an arbitrary angle to be masked and dirt from the top cover of the copier to be removed.

No where in Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) either alone or in combination with Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) is there a disclosure or suggestion of an image transfer apparatus dirt detection system for detecting dirt affecting image transfer quality as claimed in claim 11. Instead, Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) discloses a system that removes dirt from the top cover of the copier by blanking which is different than a dirt detection system for detecting dirt affecting image transfer quality as claimed in claim 11. No where in Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) either alone or in combination with Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) is there a disclosure or suggestion of a skew system connected to the reader for controllably skewing the image so that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined angle relative to the process direction from an initial orientation to a skewed orientation, the reader reading the image when the image is in the skewed orientation as claimed in claim 11. Instead, Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) discloses a paper skew prevention means where if a paper skew condition is detected, the paper skew prevention means positively corrects to eliminate the skew condition which is different than controllably skewing the image so that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined angle from an initial orientation to a skewed orientation as claimed in claim 11. Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) eliminates a skew condition whereas claim 11 requires controllably skewing at a predetermined angle from an initial orientation to a skewed orientation. Instead, Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) discloses blanking of an image of a skewed



original document allowing and edge at an arbitrary angle to be masked which is different than controllably skewing the image so that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined angle from an initial orientation to a skewed orientation as claimed in claim 11. The features of claim 11 are neither disclosed or suggested by Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claim 11 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935).

Claims 12-19 are all dependent upon claim 11. For the reasons set forth above relating to claim 11, the features of claims 12-19 are neither disclosed or suggested by Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claims 12-19 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935).

Claim 20 recites an image transfer apparatus dirt detection system for detecting dirt affecting image transfer quality. The system is claimed having a reader capable of reading the image disposed on a medium, the reader having a predetermined process direction for reading the image. A processor is claimed connected to the reader for receiving electronic data embodying the image read by the reader. A positioning system is claimed connected to the reader for controllably skewing the image so that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined slant relative to the process direction so that a dirt generated feature included in the electronic data is identifiable by programming of the processor. As claimed, a leading edge of the medium is not perpendicular to the process direction at the predetermined slant.

No where in Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) either alone or in combination with Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) is there a disclosure or suggestion of an image transfer apparatus dirt detection system for detecting dirt affecting image transfer quality as claimed in claim 20. Instead, Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) discloses a system that removes dirt from the top cover of the copier by blanking which is different than a dirt detection system for detecting dirt affecting image transfer quality as claimed in claim 20. No where in Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) either alone or in combination with Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) is there a disclosure or suggestion of a positioning system for controllably skewing the image so that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined slant relative to the process direction so that a dirt generated feature included in the electronic data is identifiable by programming of the processor as claimed in claim 20. Instead, Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) discloses a paper skew prevention means where if a paper skew condition is detected, the paper skew prevention means positively corrects to eliminate the skew condition which is different than controllably skewing the image so that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined slant relative to the process direction so that a dirt generated feature included in the electronic data is identifiable by programming of the processor as claimed in claim 20. Here, Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) eliminates a skew condition whereas claim 20 requires controllably skewing at a predetermined slant relative to the process direction so that a dirt generated feature included in the electronic data is identifiable by programming of the processor. Instead, Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) discloses blanking of an image of a skewed original document allowing an edge at an arbitrary angle to be masked which is different than controllably skewing the image so

that the image is in a skewed position having a predetermined slant relative to the process direction so that a dirt generated feature included in the electronic data is identifiable by programming of the processor as claimed in claim 20. The features of claim 20 are neither disclosed or suggested by Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claim 20 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935).

Claims 21-24 are all dependent upon claim 20. For the reasons set forth above relating to claim 20, the features of claims 21-24 are neither disclosed or suggested by Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) or Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935) either alone or in combination. Accordingly, claims 21-24 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takashimizu (U.S. Patent 5,956,161) in view of Cook (U.S. Patent 6,271,935).

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any additional fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 24-0037.

Respectfully submitted,



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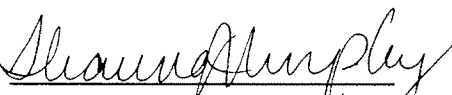
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